ting.
Obstrary Notices exceeding five lines, Tribette
of Respect, and all personal communications of
matters of individual interest, will be charged for
at advertising rates. Announcements of marriage
and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are
constituty solicited, and will be inserted grating.

HAMPTON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. done some of the most prominent leader of the Republican party had taken de It Cannot be Helped and Must be Gulded

Goe, Hampton in the North American Review. In discussing the question upon which my views are asked, the limits prescribed me in the invitation prevent anything more than a mere statement of opinion. that I fully realized that when a man had been made a citizen of the United States he could not be debarred the right of voting on account of his color. Such Even were this otherwise, my present condition forbids me to enter inte any extended or elaborate argument. Mine exclusion would be opposed to the entire theory of republican institutions, and I must be, therefore, simply a presentation in crude form of the views I entertain, and have entertained for some years, upon the grave questions submitted for consideration. I shall endeavor to write foresaw that, unless the States, while they had the right of regulating the elective franchise, prescribed the qualifications of their voters, the National Gov ernment would intervene, and we should have universal suffrage forced upon us. My object, then, was, by fixing an educational qualification as a prerequisite for voting, to allow the most intelligent of the co'ored people to vote at once, and this would have been an inducement to

consideration. I shall endeavor to write in a spirit free from all partisanship or sectionalism, with the sole purpose of promoting the cause of truth and the welfare of the whole country.

The first question is, "Should the negro be disfranchised?" There has been much agitation of this subject recently—chiefly at the North—and many who have hitherto been the most carnes? adhave hitherto been the most earnest advocates of negro suffrage begin to think vocates of negro suffrage begin to think that the bestowal of this privilege upon him has resulted in failure. Those who thus think suppose that him has resulted in failure. Those who thus think suppose that the withdrawal of the right of suffrage would at once restore the ancient and normal condition of things in the country; would re-establish friendly relations between the races that I recommended was not adopted. of things in the country; would re-establish friendly relations between the races of the South; and in so far as it would diminish representation would lessen the influence of that section in national affairs. The latter argument, I regret to see, has had most weight with a large class, though it is inconsistent with a true and catholic patriotism—a patriotism which looks to the good of the whole republic, and not to that of a limited section.

The latter argument, I regret to see, has had most weight with a large class, though it is inconsistent with a true and catholic patriotism—a patriotism—a patriotism and maintenance of good government and home rule. I have endeavored—and I think nor without success—to teach him here how to use the vote for his own good, and the benefit of the po-

But, whatever may be the motives of those who desire the disfranchisement of the negro, the accomplishment of such a result has been rendered impossible by the action of the National and State governments. Great and startling as have been the political mutations of the last few years, the disfranchisement of the negro at this or any subsequent period would be more surprising than any political event in our past history. The squestion, therefore, does not belong to practical politics, and is a mere speculative one. Considering it in the latter aspect, I do not hesitate to answer in the negative. Whatever may have been the policy of conferring the right of voting aguestion, therefore, does not belong to practical politics, and is a mere speculative one. Considering it in the latter aspect, I do not hesitate to answer in the negative. Whatever may have been the policy of conferring the right of voting upon the negro, ignorant and incompetent as he was to comprehend the high responsibility thrust upon him, and whatever may have been the reasons which dictated this dangerous experiment, the deed has been done and it is irrevocable. It is now the part of true statesmanship to give it as far aspossible that direction which will be most beneficial or least hurtful to the body politic. How is this to be accomplished?

My answer would be, by educating the negro until he comprehends the duties and responsibility of citizenship. By "education" I do not think he should have been enfranchised at the should have been enfranchised at the

"education" I do not mean the mere nequisition of learning, but I apply the term in its broadest sense. The possession of the rudiments of education—the more mental training that this implies—
so far from being always beneficial to its
possessor is often harmful. Many of our
lately enfranchised citizens make the
first use of their newly acquired ability
to read and write by committing forgery,
and here at least they have manifested a
wonderful aptitude. By educating them
I mean that their moral nature should
be cuitivated nari nasw with their in
downward plane which every previous lately enfranchised citizens make the first use of their newly acquired ability to read and write by committing forgery, and here at least they have manifested a wonderful aptitude. By educating them I mean that their moral nature should be cultivated pari passa, with their intellect. This moral education is of far greater importance than an intellectual one. A man is not necessarily a better A man is not necessarily a better in because he can read and write, nor does the possession of these acquirements make him, as a matter of course, charge the duties of citizenship. I doubt whether the citizens of that State which makes its boast that more of its people can read and write than in any other government are equal in art, in culture, and in statesmanship, to the Athenians in their palmiest days, who were without these accomplishments, the most inout these accomplishments, the most in-telligent and critical of political con-stituencies.

A telligent and critical of political con-stituencies. stituencies.

As the stability of our institutions de

pends on the intelligence and virtue of our citizens, it is the duty of every patriot to promote the cause of true educa tion. Especially is this the case with regard to that unfortunate people who, after centuries of servitude, were sudties of freemen. They came to the dis-charge of these duties utterly ignorant, with the prejudices and habits and the evils inculcated by a life of slavery— merely children of a larger growth, and, like all children, full of credulity. It is and, tion of natural laws. This course would It is have been infinitely better for the negro were easily misled by the wicked and designing men who flocked to the South tagonism between the two races which tagonism ly received, they have on the whole be-haved better than any other people similarly situated would have done, whites of the South have no reason to cherish any ill-will toward the blank in acceptable and the land to declare that the Indian, the nacherish any ill-will toward the blacks: nor do they; and the time is rapidly approaching when the colored people will find their best friends among the thoughtful and considerate whites of the South and considerate whites of the South
—a class by no means small at present,
and which is growing larger and stronger
every hour. But this digression leads
me from the discussion of the question

the discussion of the question
and yet denied to me who have always under consideration; and my purpose, as declared at the outset, was only to state my opinions, not to enter into argument to establish them.

when the negro was made a citizen, From the remarks already made, my answer to the first question submitted is easily anticipated: It would be almost impossible to disfranchise the negro, and, if possible, it would not be carried in effect. The South does not desire to see this done, and without her aid it can him.
I have answered these questions with tributes not only to the wealth of the South, but to her political power, and she is indisposed to deprive herself of

any of her advantages.
As the negro becomes more intelligent, sideration of the whole subject. he naturally allies himself with the more conservative of the whites, for his ob-servation and experience both show him that his interests are identified with those One evening, while strolling about Jerusalem, I met a strange-looking procession, headed by a band of unschooled

things as they now stand at the South, and no extraneous pressure can change a result which is as sure and fixed as any other natural law.

The opinious which are announced of the line a group of men were carrying on their shoulders a rude bower, in which a maiden of thirteen, deeply viled, reclinded to the control of the line and the line a





BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

the rest of the race to endeavor to qualify

themselves for the attainment and exer-

his own good, and the benefit of the po-litical society in which he aves and with

ment in power which countenances in any manner any violation of its sacred

frage on the negro, immediately upon his emancipation, that he was totally in-

competent to exercise or even to under stand the rights conferred upon him. The injection of such a mass of ignorant

and the danger arising from this experiment has not yet passed. It was a crim

against the whites of the South to dis-franchise them in large part while en-franchising the negro, and thus practically placing all the rights of the former at

the mercy of newly emancipated slaves.
All these difficulties might have been

avoided had partial suffrage been adopted in the first instance, and the relation

between the two races been allowed to adjust themselves by the unimpeded ac-

Those who assert that the negro should

tive freemen of America, and the Chi-nese, who have sought our shores in such numbers, should be debarred that right.

There seems to be some inconsistency in these views, and the advocates of negro

been free and who possess more intelli-

which this privilege was conferred upor

A MIDNIGHT SCENE IN JERSUALEM

WADE HAMPTON.

injury of the negro.

My next objection to conferring suf-

borne in mind that at the time this was GOOD WORDS FOR THE SOUTE.

Its Present Condition as Described by a Northern Man.

of the Republican party had taken de-cided ground against giving the right of suffrage to the regro. It is unnecessary to give all the reasons that induced me to take this course; it is sufficient to say Upon the arrival in this city of Colonel Julian Allen, of Statesville, N. C., on Thursday last, a number of business men met in the Produce Exchange and deci-ded to ask the views of the distinguished visitor upon Southern topics. The Colonel was agreeably surprised to find the following letter awaiting him at his hotel on Friday morning:

NEW YORK, February 13, 1879.

Colonel Julian Allen:

DEAR SIR-Will you permit us to ask you your impressions as to the condition of the South? We desire especially to be informed with reference to the securibe informed with reference to the security of property invested by Northern men in the South, and the protection of Northern men who locate there. There is considerable controversy among Northern men as to the present disposition of Southerners upon these questions. Your well known reputation here gives anything which you may say the greatest weight, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity during your visit here to ask of you as full a statement of your experiyou as full a statement of your experi-ence in the South as your time and inclination will permit you to give, respect your obedient servants,

President Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
EDMUND BRIGGS,
President Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.
JNO. H. BAKER,
President Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.

A. C. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law, New York.
R. K. COOKE,
Chairman Ex. Com. Produce Exchange. N. COTHREN,
Attorney at Law, New York.
The following reply of Col. Allen speaks for itself:
New York, February 15, 1879.
Hon. E. T. Backhouse and others:
GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 13th inst is received and Lake of the 13th inst is received and Lake of the 13th

complying with your request, as it affords me an opportunity of saying a word on behalf of the restoration of confidence and kindly relations between the South and the North—an event which has been so long, so needlessly, and I think I may say so unjustly retarded and restrained by

say so unjustly retarded and restrained by a grievous misconception in the minds of many Northern men.

Lieft Brooklyn three years ago to take up my permanent residence in North Carolina, and have since resided at Statesville, in that State. I have during that time become well acquainted with the social, political and financial condition of North Carolina, and I know that there is nothing in the history of that State during the time that I have resided there which can justify or in any manner excuse hostile or unkindly feeling on the part of any Northern man. North Carolina is a State of extraordinary resources, peopled by as noble and patriotic men as can be found in the Union. There is an excellent State government, the laws are faithfully and impartially administered, and all classes are fully protected in their civil rights. There is scarcely a trace of ill-feeling noticeable between the whitea and the blacks. Northern men who settle there are met with that warm cordiality and hospitality which has always to take the part of the sealers The second question to which my attention has been invited is, "Ought the negro to have been enfranchised?" It may seem inconsistent with the views I have expressed in the first part of this article to say that I do not think he should have been enfranchised at the time and in the manner in which it was done. My first objection is, that the mode that was pursued, if not directly unconstitutional, was certainly extra-

and the blacks. Northern men who set-tle there are met with that warm cordial-ity and hospitality which has always characterized the people of the South. I assure you that Northern men and Northern capital are equally protected with Southern men and Southern capital, downward plane which every previous republic has travelled to destruction. The only hope of maintaining our institutions in their integrity is by a strict observance of the Constitution, and no party should be allowed to remain a moment. with Southern men and Southern capital, and I may add that it will be difficult to find a more promising field for the employment of Northern capital and enterprise. The State is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the war, and those familiar with her present condition and resources are unanimous in predicting that she is now entering upon an err of present which their are former world. an era of unexampled thrift and prosper-

While residing in North Carolina, I have visited many other portions of the fouth, and have taken pains to study the condition, not only of the people, but of the country in that section of the Union. So far as I have been able to ascertain the facts, I believe that what I have said of the condition and disposition of the people of North Carolina applies equally well to the South generally. They are anxious for peace and the restoration of fraternal feeling with the people of the North, and are laboring zealously and patriotically to promote the welfare and protect the rights of all their citizens, regardless of post

gardless of past differences.

These statements, of course, apply to the great masses of the people. In the South, as in the North, there are unscrupulous politicians who seek oftentimes to accomplish their ends by unjustifiable or unlawful means, and in like manner the ignorant classes are often victimized by demagogues and political tricksters. But, whether these men be Democratic or Republican politicians, the masses of the people of the South should no more be held responsible for their action than should the people of the North be stigmatized because the same class is found in

tized because the same class is found in all political parties here.

The negroes, uneducated as they are, are unquestionably too often the victims of these designing and treacherous self-constituted leaders, and are sorely in need of good heads and good hearts to guide them in the exercise of their recently acquired political rights and privileges; but I deny that the great mass of the Southern people manifest the slightest desire to deprive them of their civil rights or to to deprive them of their civil rights or to oppress them in any manner. I reiterate that the laws are faithfully and impartially executed, and that life and property are to-day as safe in North Carolina as in any State in the Union, and that

the government of the State is as con-scientiously and intelligently administer-I hope I shall soon see some or all of entire frankness, in the lope that such a discussion, free from 1 litical aerimony and partisan misconceptions, would encourage the calm and conscientious consideration of the whole such as a little clamors which are raised in North against Southern are all the clamors which are raised in North against Southern men, which, whatever may be their purpose, can only result in postponing that return of confidence and fraternal feeling between the North and the South, so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. I have the honor to be gentlemen, your friend and obedient ser-

JULIAN ALLEN. - Senator Conkling, writing recently other natural law.

The opinions which are announced above have not been instily formed or only recently entertained. They are the response, "and if you also as an evidence of this it may not be improper, even at the risk of appearing to touch too closely on personal matters, to state the position that I have occupied in regard to these questions since the close of the war. In 1865, even before I had received my parole, I spoke, and to a large audience of negroes upon changed relations between the two p, and I gave to them the same additional properties. In this, In 1867, in the city of Cota and the earliest invitation of the task of the meant "no," he would have said that he "longs for the day, and for my guide. "It is half of a marriage procession," and if you conclude the response, "and if you can be preceded to response, "and if you can be read in the response, "and if you can be read in the response, "and if you can be read in the response, "and if you can be read in the response, "and if you can be read in the response, "and if you can be read in the color of a man's skin will no concent."—

America the color of a man's skin will no concent."—

America the color of a man's skin will no compensate his right to any other privileges which three wars have been fought to establish, and which the constitution of the United States now ordains."

It will be observed, however, that while the stalwart Roscoe is groaning over this war the stalwart Roscoe is groaning over this war then from that have given them from that have given I people themselves, I spoke to grandest commonwealth the world ever opposed to giving him offices, and is now gain, and upon that occasion adqualified suffrage. It must be the Holy Land.—Purson Newman.

Synopsis of the Supply Bill.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

The total amount appropriated under this act, to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government, is \$99,084.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Governor's salary, \$3,500; Governor's Private Secretary, \$1,500; Messenger, \$400; Contingent fund, \$500; Station-

ery, stamps and printing, \$335.
Secretary States salary, \$2,100; clerk, \$1,500; porter, \$150; contingent fund, \$299; stationery, stamps and printing, \$310.

Comptroller-General's salary, \$2,100; chief clerk, \$1,500; book keeper, \$1,500; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, books and stamps, \$319; printing, \$150.

State Treasurer's salary, \$2,100; chief clerk, \$1,500; book-keeper, (loan department) \$1,250; general book-keeper, \$1,250; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, \$290; printing, \$30.

Attorney General's salary, \$2,100; clerk, \$1,200; centingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130; expenses of litigation, \$3,000, if so much be necessary.

Salary of State Superintendent of Education, \$2,100; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130;

ucation, \$2,100; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130; printing books and blank forms for use in public schools, \$600; traveling expenses State Board Examiners, \$200; printing amendments to the school law, \$100.

Adjutant and Inspector General's salary, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$50; printing, stationery, &c., \$100; salary State armorer, \$500; watchman at armory, \$300; for purchasing new arms and exchanging old, \$5,000.

State Librarian's salary, \$625; conting

State Librarian's salary, \$625; contingent fund, \$200; princing, stationery, &c., \$800. Salary State House keeper, \$500.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Salary of Chief Justice, \$4,000; Asscalary of Chief Justice, \$4,000; As-sociate Justices, \$3,500 each; Circuit Court Solicitor, \$1,500 each; Clerk Supreme Court, \$1,000; State Reporter, \$1,000; Librarian, Messenger and other officers appointed by the court, \$1,200; contingent fund Supreme Court, \$300; for purchasing one hundred copies Su-preme Court reports \$1,000 preme Court reports, \$1,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT. For the support and maintenance of

to buildings, \$600.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
Support of Penitentiary, \$20,000; for building dam and opening canal in Columbia, \$11,000; for enlarging hospital and constructing workshops, \$6,000; for sanitary purposes, \$2,000; for completion of main building \$6,000; for salary of Superintendent of Penitentiary, \$500; for deficiencies 1878, \$9,752.82. Support of Lunatic Asylum, \$60,000; salary Superintendent, \$2,000; protection against fire, \$4,200; for addition to building, \$5,000.

Support of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, \$6,800; for repairs of building, \$3,100; deficiencies, \$709.61. For State Orphan Asylum, \$500. For Palmetto Orphan House, \$600. For Catawba Indians, \$800. Support of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, \$7,500. For civil contingent fund, \$5,000. For Dublishing monthly statements of State Treasurer, \$1,000. For the public printing of the two Houses of the General Assembly, \$11,500. For add to the South at the regular session of the General Assembly, \$11,500. For the salary of the Commissioner, \$2,400; for the Commissioner, \$2,40 PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

An informal meeting of the corporators of this road was held at Lastey on the 21st inst. After a full and free interchange of views on the present state and future prospects of the road, it was unanimously resolved to press forward in the prosecution of the enterprise, as the means may afforded by a generous and miles an hour, more or less. The usual pace is, however, a rapid walk, but oh such strides! The chair bearers keep and go as fast as any. The base of unanimously resolved to press forward in the prosecution of the enterprise, as the means may afforded by a generous and enterprising community. The cry of hard times was not considered a sufficient reason for delay. The way to make times easier and livelier is to push forward all enterprises of a public nature. In this way, dormant capital will be put affoat, labor will be in demand, a home market labor will be in demand, a home market will be created for farm products, and thus in many ways will the whole community be benefited. Messrs. Bradley, Childs, and McFall were in attendance from Pickens, and inspired the meeting by their realous counsel. It is the control of the meeting by their realous counsel. tized because the same class is found in by their zealous counsels. It is believed that Pickens C. H. township will furnish the means for the grading of the road from Easley to that point. Two gentle-men have stated that they will subscribe a thousand dollars each to the enterprise, provided the road goes by Pickens C. H. The President of the Corporators, Hon. R. E. Bowen, was directed to confer with

each of the corporators along the proposed line, to ascertain during the month of March the amount of subscriptions which may be relied upon from each township. If, at the expiration of the month, a sufficient amount has been subscribed to ficient amount has been subscribed to organize under the charter, then he is to when it has flowed downward into the call a meeting of the stock holders, as valley and been multiplied by a hun-early as practicable, at Williamston, for dred brooks, it is a difficult and some call a meeting of the stock holders, as early as practicable, at Williamston, for the organization of the company. With the company fully organized, we will then be in condition to push the enterprise as fast as practicable. Let the corporators go to work at once, and get up the subscriptions. Five thousand dollars to each township will make double the amount necessary to organize under the charter, but not more than enough to carelessness or neglect, is allowed to de-

CLIMBING UP VESUVIUS.

e Experience of a Cincinnatian Climbing

in Italy to a friend in this city gives the following account of the ascent of Vessuvius:

Thus fer I have entered into the how. els of the land without impediment. I sit writing in my bedroom in Hotel Nobile, overlooking the Bay of Naples, and have but to look up and gaze out of the window to see Vessuvius with its cloud of smoke, and a light shining apevery few minuets—a veritable burning mountain about seven miles distant.

Yesterday morning I made one of a party of fifteen Americans for the ascent. We took carriage at the hotel, and drove to Recina, at the base of the mountain, where the guides were hired. Then we had additional horses, and so drove to the observatory, which is, I suppose about 1,500 feet above the sea.

At this point, five of the ladies of the party chartered chairs borne by poles on the shoulders of four men to each chair. Some hired donkeys or ponies to go half an hour's march to the base of the cone, which is a pile of cinders and lava 1,400 feet high. As we came up it seemed impossible to ascend, having an inclination of 50 degress. It seemed really absurd to expect the chair bearers to get up but they went at it with a shout and only rested about four times before reaching the summit in an hour and a quarter's climb. I went afoot, and you never saw me in such a state. Oh, dear! but it was hard! Fancy a steep staircase with the steps chopped away and cover-ed out of sight with a few feet depth of

cinders!

How many times I tried to fancy I was half way up? When I thought I was nearing the top I arrived at a little shelter made of blocks of lava, where wine was sold; this was said to be half way. I did not believe it then, but thought it merely a disgusting joke and an encouragement to drink "wine, which maketh glad the heart of man," and "lacryma christi" at that, but I was not in condition to be made glad, and my bear tion to be made glad, and my heart seemed to be in my throat.

For the support and maintenance of this department, \$8,000.

TAX DEPARTMENT.

Salaries County Auditors, \$20,300; for printing books, &c., for County Auditors and Treasurers, \$2,800.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

For insurance on the building, \$1,000; for salary of Librarian, \$500; for repairs to buildings, \$600.

FENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. frane and commenced pushing at the small of my back. I found the ascent

at the regular session of the General Assembly for 1877, to wit: For the salary of the Commissioner, \$2,400; for the clerk per annum, \$1,200; to pay John R. Abney, Esq., for professional services rendered in said court, \$750; for the payment of judgments already recovered on amounts less than one hundred dollars, \$3,500. Two thousand dollars, to pay the balance due by the Court of Claims, commonly called the Bond Court, for expenses incurred by said Court.

The Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad.

The Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad.

The Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad. was rather amusing. Some went at a run holding themselves well back and tors of this road was held at Easley on the 21st inst. After a full and free infoot deed at each step, eight feet at a stride

> to speak. Situated in the middle of the lunar shaped bay of Naples, whose capes are terminated by high, rocky islands, Pompeii, Herculaneum Resina, etc., at the foot, we have in view Naples, with its church and castle crowned hills Castellaman and Sorrento on the left the plains reaching to the snow crowned Apennines landward, with scores of villages and towns to a distance of forty miles, and so forth and so on. My paper fortunately gives out and gives me a chance to go to bed and get up to start for Pompeli to-morrow morning.

A Valuable Suggestion.

clue, probably to all mysteries. amount necessary to organize under the charter, but not more than enough to secure the grading of the road to Pickens. Offers have already been made from reliable companies of the iron for the track; and one of the competing companies proposes to take part payment in stock. Whenever the work commonces, the success of the road is assured.—Williamston Standard.

and secure relief. But when, through cardessness or neglect, is allowed to develop, complications are apt to set in and it is no easy task to arrest it. Our grandmothers taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but ofttimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. It the system be kept thoroughly cleansed and strengthened, it is almost invulnerable to disease. When the first — The Edison of Hart County, Ga., is John Laird, a boy of 17. He has whittled out the best fiddle in the county, and made himself a photographic apparatus, with which he takes pictures superior to those of the traveling artists. The lenses in his camera were taken from an old magic-lantern, and ground upon a common grindstone. uine, depending upon their merits alone

mon grindstone.

Great Favor.—Among ladies and gentlemen of refinement, Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are in great favor. Having sweetness and durability, they are universal favorites among all lovers of perfumes. Try Dr. Price's Alista Boundone.

Try Dr. Price's Alista Boundone.

Unique—for a handkerchief perfume it is double flavoring extracts should purchase Dr. Price's.

Unique—for a handkerchief perfume it is double flavoring extracts the subtracts should purchase Dr. Price's.

Unique—for a handkerchief perfume it is double flavoring extracts the subtracts should purchase Dr. Price's.

Unique—for a handkerchief perfume it is double flavoring extracts the subtracts and freshness of the real fruit is preserved. Ladies that wish something supreior in the way of flavoring extracts the subtracts and process extracts the subtle flavor from the capital of the company intact, and the capital of the company

Governor Simpson issued the following

this day received:

OAKLAND, S. C., Feb. 24, 1879.
My DEAR SIR: In tendering, as I here do, my resignation as Governor of South Carolina, it is proper that I should give the reasons which have caused me to postpone doing so until the present time.
When the General Assembly did me the honor to elect me United States Senator, there were some official acts which it was supposed could be properly discharged only by myself. I proposed, therefore, to resume Executive authority for a few days to perform these duties, but my health has never permitted me to do 20, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court renders it unnecessary for preme Court renders it unnecessary for me to take any action in this matter. I

me to take any action in this matter. I can, therefore, now resign, without any prejudice to the State or any embarrassment to yourself, and in doing so I feel that I commit the Executive authority to one in every way worthy and competent to wield it.

It will always be a source of pride and gratification to me to recall my official connection with yourself and with the other officers of State. We have been in perfect accord on all the great public questions which have agitated the State, and our personal relations have been those of the closest friendship. In severing my connection with them officially, I and our personal relations have been those of the closest friendship. In sever-ing my connection with them officially, I beg to express my great obligations to

beg to express my great obligations to them and my carnest wishes for their prosperity and success.

To the people of South Carolina, who have done me such undeserved honor in the past, who have sustained me with such unfaltering confidence, and who have manifested towards me during my late illness an affection never surpassed, I have no words by which adequately to express my gratitude. I can only prom-ise to devote whatever of life and ability God may grant me to their service, only ise to devote whatever of life and ability God may grant me to their service, only asking them to remember that I have never solicited office at their hands; and if I fail in the new sphere to which they have elevated me, it will be my misfortune, not my fault. They have placed me there, and it shall be my earnest effort to prove myself worthy of their confidence. Thanking them profoundly for their kindness to me, and invoking on them the choicest blessings of God, I am, with great regard.

with great regard,
Very truly yours,
WADE HAMPTON.
To His Excellency Governor Simpson. And whereas by the Constitution of this State the said office devolved on me,

William D. Simpson;

William D. Simpson;

Now, therefore, I, William D. Simpson,
the Governor of the said State, do proclaim that I have this day taken the oath
of office as the Governor of the State of
South Carolina, and entered upon the South Carolina and entered upon the execution of the duties thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be anixed, at Columbia, this 26th day of [L. s.] February, A. D. 1879, and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America. W. D. SIMPSON,

By the Governor: R. M. Sims, Secretary of State.

A Deserted Town.

The only ruined town in the United States, as far as we known, and certainly the one which possesses the most singular history is found on the New Jersey coast, hidden among the low wooded hills

which stretch back from the beach.
Stopping at a little station on the Central New Jersey Rail Road, the traveler finds the usual two or three new yellow wooden buildings; but half a mile be-yond, in the midst of thick woods he comes upon a deserted, empty town. There are rows of solidly-built blocks of

brick dwellings; there are great foun-dries, and mills, and churches. The grass grows knee deep in the streets. Some of the buildings have crumbled into rain, and are bedded in moss, but the walls of most of them are standing. In the vacant rooms of the unroofed houses, trees, have grown, and rank weeds flaunt gayly, while the Amerrank weeds launt gayly, while the American ivy climbs up to the top of gigantic chimneys, which used to belch forth volumes of fire and smoke, and waves its crimson banner in triumph.

Half a dozen laborers' families have found shelter in the best of the old buildings but their states.

dings, but their presence only seems to make the solitude more apparent. The town is enclosed in a fence, and a rusty gate creaks on its hinges to admit the

curious visitor.

The story told by the superstitious neighbors, to account for iron works in a lonely district where there was neither ore, fuel, a market, or means of transportation, is that the works were a mere shield for the operations of the noted

unused ever since.
Unfortunately for the truth of the romantic story, the town belongs to a very respectable family, whose estate has been

till others keep them in pickle all their lives. These women aiways serve them up with tongue sauce. No it is not supposed that husbands will be tender and good if treated in this way; but they are the contrary your delicious when man, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows: Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness (which all good housewives have on hand) place your husband in it, and set him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot especially let it be clear; who wall hot, especially let it be clear; above all, let the heat be constant, covering him over with affection and subjection; garnish him with spices of pleasantry, and if you add kisses and other confections, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation.—Toledo Blade.

VOL. XIV--NO. 34.

The Citadel Graduates.

The Association of Graduates of the South roclamation on Wednesday, 26th of February, last, which explains itself:
Whereas the Honorable Wade Hampton has resigned the office of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, as appears by the following communication this day received:

OAKLAND, S. C., Feb. 24, 1879.
My DELR SIR: In tendering, as I here

Mey. Anderson, Pickers, Parker, Mr. Mey. Anderson, Pickers, Parker, Mr.

Gen. Hagood advised the meeting of the condition of the claim for the restor-ation of the Citadel building, and the payment of a moderate rent for its occu-

Col. J. P. Thomas then introduced the

Resolved, That our thanks and our acknowledgments are hereby tendered to our friends, whose future promises to be as rich as their past has been in good

Resolved, That the president of the as-Resolved, 1 hat the president of the association be requested to convey these resolutions to the commanding officer of the W. L. I., and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of the

On motion of Maj. T. A. Huguenin, it

Resolved, That this association request the privilege of the W. L. I. of publish-ing the address of their anniversary orator to-day, and that the secretary confer with them and carry out this resolution.

Gen. Hagood stated that since the last meeting of the association of the Old Citadel flag which was then placed in Col. Thomas's custody had been turned. Col. Thomas's custody had been turned over by Col. Thomas to him, he being chairman of the board of visitors as well on motiton of F. L. Parker, itwas

On motition of F. L. Parker, ithwas Resolved, That the flag presented to the Citadel Cadets by the W. L. I. being the property of this association—and having been transferred to the chairman of the board of visitors appointed since our last meeting, be retained in his custody until called for by this association.

On motion of Col. C. I. Walker, it was Resolved, Toat the treasurer assess such proportion of the annual dues of the current year as may be needed for the ex-

rent year as may be needed for the ex-penses of the association. on motion of Rev. Ellison Capers, it

Resolved, That Messrs. Jas. L. Coker, W. R. Jones, Geo. Robertson and J. W. Norwood be elected associate members,

The association then adjourned, after singing "Auld Lang Syne,"

Fifty Per Cent. Above Par.

The extract below tells in stronger language than we can command how the toil-ing farmers have contributed to the princely wealth of the officers and share-holders of the phosphate monopolies. The paragraph occurs in the local collumns of the Charleston News and Courier, in a notice of an advertisement of

phosphate rock for sale:

"The Atlantic Company was organized early, with a paid up capital of \$200,000. An admirable site was chosen, and the company succeeded in competing successfully with Northern factors, while annually

pirate, Gibbs, and his gang, who used them as a place of deposit, coming and going in the boats which brought the ore up the inlet to the town. They allege that on the very day, forty years ago, when Gibbs was hung, the works closed, and the buildings have stood Yet to resist the exobitant demands of these exacting taskmasters who have conspired to enrich themselves at the cost of the farmer is in the language of our Charleston contemporry, to follow the leadership of Kearney and B. F. But-

The Stono Company offers thirty shares of stock for sale. This company from bad management, bad speculative investments, and the want of a paid up capital to begin with, has not fared so well as the more fortunate Atlantic. Notwithstanding these disasters, however, the Stono is still in a healthy financial condition, and the increased price for pheaphates. with the increased price for phosphates the stock holders will soon reap a rich harvest in dividends, which have only

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are scrapelled by equire cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other faduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordenary soilices, which will only be inserted when the Clisticents.

otices, which will only be inserted when the money cones with the order:
Citations, two insertions, - 2.69
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.69
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS,—Is order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

hereon.

**By We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

A Story That May be Full of Interest in

The battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th and 7th days of April. 1862. On the 9th of that month, with a party of Federal officers, I was visiting the field, and a short distance in advance of where the main action had been fought, in an open space, which had escaped the flames that had swept over a portion of the ground we discovered a dead fair-headed Southern soldier apparently not more than eighteen years of age, his clothing consisting of a loose jacket, a blouze and pants of plain homespun material, either gray or brown, and a slouched hat. He lay upon h's back, his right arm extended outtoward hissmoked-stained musket, which his powder-blackened lips, and the nearly empty cartridge-box, were mute evidences that he had faithfully done his duty as a soldier. The trunk of a tree about eighteen inches in discussion in the soldier in the soldier in the soldier is discussed.

evidences that he had faithfully done his duty as a soldier. The trunk of a tree about eighteen inches in diameter, which had been severed by a cannon shot, lay directly across his legs immediately below the knee, holding him firmly to the ground. This had evidently occurred after death, as there was no indication of a struggle or of suffering.

One of the party observing something protruding from the dead soldier's blouse above the belt, stopped and drew fourth a knit blue yarn mitten, on the wrist of which was embroided in yellow yarn the name, "W. Hall." The mitten was laid back upon his breast and we passed on. As I reached the fringes of undergrowth that hemmed in the small open space in the timber, I turned to take a last look at the silent sleeper, and the scene was an impreessive one. and the scene was an impreessive on and the scene was an impressive one. That calm young face turned up to the bright sunlight, the auburn culrs lying in confusion around his head, with the background of shrubbery, now green with the coming spring, presented a said quiet picture—such a peaceful contrast with the dread surroudings of the burned, blackened bodies of men and horses, shattered trees, broken artillery carriages.

blackened bodies of men and horses, shattered trees, broken artillery carriages and equipments—an oasis, as it were, amid the wreck of battle that, after a lapse of sixteen years, it has remained vividly before me. Perhaps through your paper this may reach the notice of some of the friends of the person named.

Although I cannot recollect that there was anything on the body to indicate the regiment to which "W. Hall" belonged, the impression left upon my mind is that he was from Mississippi. He was doubtless somebody's darling, who, equipped by loving hands, and followed by a mother's blessing, went forth to the wars, to be thenceforth numbered among the "unreturning brave."

H. HAYMOND.

FIGHTING A TARANTULA.-Texas

H. HAYMOND.

ratural history is not without novelties for the scientific or the curious readers of more northern climes. Among them is a horned frog, which inhabits the prairies west of the Trinity; from the tip of the broad nose arises a cimeter-like horn, sharp as a knife point, and on which, if you happen to step with the naked foot, in a puddle of water a painful wound is received. Not infrequently has the otherwise harmless little animal been forwarded to Northern museums as a curiosity. But it isn't equal to another Texas creature—the tarantula. He is the desperado of the spider that the secretary notify them of their election.

By request, the secretary called the roll of graduates to gain information of their addresses, &c.

During which, Col. J. P. Thomas announced the death of T. J. Arnold.

On the motion of Col. C. S. Gadsden, it was

Resolved. That the historical sketch of their addresses, the consent an appearance so formidable that a sensitive lady, even if used to seeing the tarantula, will scream at the sight. The tarantula is, in fact, only a big spider, and usually makes his home in the open parties dayling with his few life. was Resolved, That the historical sketch of open prairie, dwelling with his family in the South Carolina Military Academy, written by Col. J. P. Thomas, be published on the plan suggested at the last unceting, and that the association pay any deficiencies in the expense of the very soon repent your temerity, for he springs at you like a tiger, jumping to an astonishing height—sometimes three or four feet. He is one of the most poisonous of the family of the arachnæ, and his bite is said to be more fatal than that of the rattlesnake. In a settlment called Grapevine Prairie, near Fort Worth, some time ago, the son of a farmer named Featherstone was one day occupied gathering rocks on the roadside. Upon overturning a large flat rock he was suddenly confronted by a large tarantula the size of a man's hand, snugly ensconced in his next along with a number of young tarantulas. The Lig one was yellow and black striped, and displayed the same inimitable colors that nature bestows upon the "beautiful racks to the colors that colors that the colors that upon the "beautiful snake." Seizing a good stick, Master Featherstone attacked the enemy in his stronghold, and was met with an unexpected resistance. He fully with Northern f stors, while annually reducing the selling price of its manufactures. The Atlantic Phosphate Company has in the past six years averaged over 20 per cent. dividends to the stockholders, and accumulated a commercial capital which shows on the books of the company that each share is worth over 50 per cent. more than its par value. This arises from the ability with which it has been managed, and the securing at once of ample cash capital."

There are few investments that have for the past six years averaged 20 per cent, profit, and no farmer ever expects half that amount. Many who have succeeded in breaking off one leg, or ra-ther claw, of the devil-fish of dry land;

WOUND .- Gen. Jubal A. Early contributes to the Southern Historical Society papers, an elaborate article on the wounding of Stonewall Jackson, which will be read with painful interest by every ex-Confederate. It includes a long and plainly written narrative by Capt. R. E. ler, and to become the "enemics of order, decency and peace."

The Stono Company offers thirty shares of stock for sale. This company from bad management, bad speculative investwith the increased price for phosphates the stock holders will seen reap a rich harvest in dividends, which have only been delayed by the poor management of the company's affairs in the past. But here is the notice:

"The Stone Phosphate Company was managed to the front, while making every effort to hurry forward the troops, when he was fired on by a portion of his own men on the right (south) of the read, and obliquely from the rear, and that there is the notice:

"The Stone Phosphate Company was a first to hurry forward the troops, when men on the right (south) of the road, and obliquely from the rear, and that then the horses of his party that were not shot down, wheeled to the left, and he callenged into the woods on the left to here is the notice :

"The Stono Phosphate Company was he galloped into the woods on the left to The Stono Phosphate Company was incorporated about the same time as the Atlantic, but the capital stock of \$170,000 was not paid up as promptly; the speculative idea of placing the factory on Central wharf lost the company about \$27,-000. After the site on which the works now stand was purchased, delays occurred which caused the company heavy and which caused the company heavy. ooo. After the site on which the works now stand was purchased, delays occurred which caused the company heavy losses, not only of money, but most valuable time. It has taken them several years to recover from these early misfortunes, but we are informed that the works of the Stono Company are in good order, the stand Company are in good order, the stand of the stono Company are in good order, the stand of the stono Company are in good order, the stand of the stono Company are in good order.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH